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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.62

September 3, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 74

September 3, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 85 68

7740 日七十月

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

一拜禮 號三月九英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN WEST.

A Temporary German Success

London, September 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique, says:—The enemy heavily attacked with bombs our advance posts about west of Havrincourt which he failed to reach the previous night. We were compelled to withdraw but we recaptured the lost position later.

A French Success

London, September 2.
A German official wireless message states:—The French captured a small position of our foremost line at Hurbise Farm.

German Attack Smashed Up

London, September 2.
A French communique states:—There was the most lively reciprocal artillery fire during the night on the Aisne. Our accurate fire completely smashed up another enemy attack on positions which we captured on the 31st ult. to the north-west of Hurbise. The attackers were unable to reach our lines. Two German aeroplanes were brought down by gunfire from a height of 2,000 and 5,000 metres respectively.

A Five Months' Battle

London, September 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—The battle on the Chemin des Dames, in which the French have been engaged for five months, is at least as severe a test as that of Verdun last year. The length of the fronts are approximately the same. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged on the Chemin des Dames from May 5 to August 20, compared with twenty-five at Verdun during the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was heaviest. The fact that the French took 8,552 prisoners on the Chemin des Dames during the period mentioned, as compared with 5,663 during the corresponding period at Verdun, clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives on the Chemin des Dames is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and, even allowing the fact that the fighting strength of a German division is considerably less than last year, evidently the battle of the Chemin des Dames has been more costly to the enemy than Verdun.

The strain of the battle at the Chemin des Dames has got on the nerves of the German troops, as is shown by the fact that only one out of forty-nine German divisions reappeared in the fighting line after the withdrawal. The divisions which participate in the fighting never remain more than twelve days at the front. There is every reason to believe that the Germans have between 450 and 500 batteries at the Chemin des Dames. They certainly have as many as they had at Verdun last year. They have 10 to 12 batteries to every thousand yards of the front, and have often employed 200 batteries on a narrow sector for a single attack.

There have been forty big attacks, half by the Germans and half by the French, in 107 days, but no major attacks and counter-attacks. The most bloody hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest of the line from Cerny to Craonne, where the area to be won is so narrow and the necessary advance so short that fifty defeats have not yet cured the Boche of the illusion that he can reconquer it. Probably the enemy's strongest motive for keeping battle on the Chemin des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally on the Chemin des Dames as at Verdun.

Artillery Firing Active

London, September 2.
A French communique states:—There has been considerable artillery firing at Hurbise, in the direction of Maison de Champagne, and at Verdun in the sector of Hill 304, Simogneux and Beumont.

German Raids Repulsed

London, September 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids to the north-west of Lens and the south-west of La Bassée. Both artillery forces were active to the east of Ypres. Our aeroplanes bombed aerodromes and railway stations on Friday night. The weather hindered flying on Saturday. We brought down one machine; two of ours are missing.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

A New Position Captured

London, September 2.
An Italian official message says:—We repulsed counter-attacks on the southern edge of the Bainizza Plateau, on the northern slopes of Mont San Gabriele and east of Gorizia. We extended our gains in the Bortovizza Valley, capturing prisoners and booty. We recaptured a position of 3,500 metres on the height of Upper Zibru Valley.

Trieste Bombed

London, September 2.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—The Italians dropped seventy bombs on Trieste.

Some Austrian Claims

London, September 2.
A wireless Austrian official message claims to have repulsed strong Italian attacks north of Kal and to have stemmed all assaults at Mont San Gabriele. It also claims to have captured a trench section east of Gorizia.

THE NAVAL SCRAP.

German Trawlers Surrounded by British Warships

London, September 2.
A message from Copenhagen states that the crews of destroyed German mine trawlers, interviewed at Ringkoebing, said they suddenly discovered that they were surrounded by British warships which were attacking from the west, the north and south, and their only way of escape was towards Denmark. The British warships fired over 1,500 shots, and the trawlers were sinking just before they ran aground.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 2.

A German official wireless message states:—The French strongly attacked near Montev. We wiped out or took prisoner those attacking our lines. Serbian attacks at Dobropolye broke down.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLES ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Huge Losses on Both Sides

London, September 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a Russian officer who participated in the battles at Focani says the struggle was of the fiercest for a fortnight. The Germans employed their best troops, whose losses were enormous. Some regiments were completely annihilated. Thirty-two German attacks at one point on the Russian trenches were repulsed. The ground was covered with thousands of German corpses belonging to ten different regiments. The Russian losses were also serious.

More Enemy Successes

London, September 2.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy has crossed the Drina, south-east of the Riga, and occupied Kupfermanner. They have developed their success northward and have also adopted the offensive in the region of the Mitau Road. The battle is proceeding. Enemy attacks in the directions of Kovel and Vladimir Volensk, Focani and Braile failed.

A German Report

London, September 2.
A German official wireless message states:—Some of our enterprises to the south-east of the Riga succeeded.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Anti-Revolution Plot Discovered

London, September 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the newspapers say that an anti-Revolution plot was discovered in Petrograd at the time of the Moscow Conference. The leaders of the plot include well-known politicians and several officers. Searches have furnished proofs of the existence of the plot.

New Plot Not Widespread

London, September 2.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says it is authoritatively stated that the arrests made in connection with the anti-Revolution plot were mostly effected outside Petrograd. Very few were arrested in the capital. The Government considers it at present inappropriate to publish the names of those arrested or the results of the domiciliary searches. The activities of the plotters had no alarming result, and the matter is being energetically investigated.

BRITISH AGAIN BOMB BELGIAN COAST.

London, September 2.

The Admiralty announces:—Naval aeroplanes raided Ghieselles Aerodrome last night. Several direct hits were made on sheds, and a fire started. Bombs exploded on the adjoining Ostend-Torhout Railway line. Many tons of explosives were dropped. All the machines returned.

RUMANIA'S FIRM RESOLVE.

London, September 2.

King Ferdinand of Rumania has telegraphed to M. Kerensky saying that the Rumanians are firmly resolved to fight side by side with their brave Allies until the final triumph of right and justice.

FORMER GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND MR. GERARD.

London, September 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, Herr von Bismarck, interviewed regarding Mr. Gerard's disclosures, declared that Mr. Gerard had given his imagination somewhat free rein. He denied that he had ever unfolded to Mr. Gerard Germany's war aims such as military and commercial dominion in Belgium. He criticised the publication and the revelations given up to the present as "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS STILL SUCCESSFUL.

Over 26,000 Austrians Captured.

London, Sept. 1.
An Italian official message states: We repulsed with heavy losses repeated and violent counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Mt. San Gabriele and eastward of Gorizia. We carried elements of trenches in the Bortovizza valley. We took 717 prisoners yesterday, making 720 officers and 26,881 men since the beginning of the battle. One of our flights dropped three and a half tons of bombs on railway establishments at Grashovo.

Austrian Reinforcements being Hurried Up

Udine, Sept. 2.
Austrian prisoners report that reinforcements are hurrying to the Italian from the Russo-Rumanian front in addition to the Germans who first appeared at Carso on Thursday.

GERMANY AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

Interviewed by the "Leipziger Tageblatt," Admiral Von Scheer declared that he expected everything from submarine warfare. "This confidence is shared by all our submarine commanders. I am firmly convinced that if the present rate of sinkings continues the day must come when England will recognise that war does not pay." Admiral Von Scheer adds that it would be a mistake to name a definite date when this will happen. He alleges that the submarine losses are only two or three per month and says that the Germans have met with no new anti-submarine appliances apart from guns, nets and mines.

It is believed that the object of the above boasting is firstly to cheer up the German people, which is very necessary at present owing to the pessimism regarding the military situation, and secondly, if possible to draw a contradictory statement from the British Admiralty in the hope that it will contain some reference to the new anti-submarine measures, and submarine losses, which might be helpful to Von Scheer.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful French Attack.

London, Sept. 1.
A French communique states: In Belgium there has been great artillery activity in the region of Drighachten and Bixchoote. On the Aisne, after strong artillery preparation, we attacked last night northward of Hurbise and with one bound carried all our objectives on a front of nearly 1,500 metres to a depth of about 300. We broke up three counter-attacks and captured five officers, 150 men and seven machine guns. A great many of the enemy were killed in the preliminary bombardment and during the fighting, which was very violent. Our aircraft co-operated, keeping at a height of from a hundred to six hundred metres and firing with machine guns on trenches and batteries. All the machines returned.

A German Admission

London, Sept. 1.
A German official message states: The French secured an initial success near Hurbise farm. Our counter-thrust threw the enemy back.

Further French Captures

London, Sept. 2.
A French communique states: We captured a further 500 metres of trench north of Hurbise taking 30 prisoners. A counter-attack in the afternoon did not reach our lines under our violent shelling. In Champagne south of Buttigny we repulsed a strong enemy coup-de-main and captured prisoners including the commander. There is a brisk artillery struggle in the whole region north of Hill 304 and Mort Homme.

Huge British Captures in August.

London, Sept. 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided eastward of Wytschate and bombed dugouts and machine gunned the escaping garrison. We repulsed raiders south-westward of Havrincourt. Aerial activity was resumed last evening. We brought down two machines. One of ours is missing. The British made prisoners in August of 7,273, of whom 158 are officers, making 10,697, including 234 officers since the morning of July 31. Thirty-eight guns, including six heavies, two hundred machine guns, and seventy-three trench-mortars were captured in August.

FOUR ENEMY MINESWEEPERS DESTROYED.

London, Sept. 2.

The Admiralty reports: Our light forces destroyed four enemy minesweepers off the Jutland coast this morning. The Jutland scrap is chiefly interesting as showing that despite enormous minefields and other elaborate defensive devices the British Naval outpost is always on the enemy's doorstep. Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the fight occurred off Ringkoebing at seven in the morning. The German minesweepers fled and grounded in the shallows. A hundred survivors of the crews reached shore. It was no question of raiding defenceless minesweepers, because the latter were protected by aeroplanes and submarines.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Engine Drivers Strike.

Petrograd, Sept. 2.
In consequence of the rejection of their demands the engine drivers have decided to strike, except the drivers of troops and hospital trains. Other unions have refused support, while the Government is taking the strongest measures.

The Dowager Empress Ill.

London, Sept. 2.
The Dowager Empress, who is in seclusion in Crimea, is seriously ill.

Corn Supplies Commandeered.

London, Sept. 2.
The Government has commandeered the corn supplies of the provinces near the south-west and the Rumanian fronts, owing to the grave shortage of flour.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

French Repulse Bulgarians.

London, Sept. 2.
A French eastern communique states: Another Bulgarian attack at Serkadilgen, launched after the heaviest artillery fire, was repulsed, our troops counter-attacking and ejecting the Bulgars from the last elements of trenches which they held.

British Carry Out Raids.

London, Sept. 1.
A British official message from Salonika states: We raided at various points on the Doiran-Vardar front and repulsed counter-attacks northward of Doldzeli. Our bombardment continues.

A German Claim

London, Sept. 1.
A German message claims the capture of a hill position north-eastward of Focani.

MORE GERMAN SEIZURES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.

The Germans have seized the Rumanian vintage.

GERMANY BREAKS FAITH WITH POLAND.

Zurich, Sept. 2.

Germany has committed another break of faith with Poland where the National Council, formed under German auspices, has resigned, owing to the German Order sending a so-called Polish Legion to the Austrian front in defiance of agreements.

GREAT PARADE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.

There has been a great five hours' parade of troops marching into camp.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 1.

Silver is unchanged.

DAY BY DAY.

Oxford Examinations.

The Oxford Examinations will take place to-morrow at 9 a.m. prompt. That for boys takes place at St. Stephen's Boys' College, near the University; and that for girls at St. Paul's College, Glenelg.

Outing to Stanley.

The services Entertainment Fund provided an outing for the married families of No. 88 Company, R.G.A., on Saturday. Leaving the A.S.C. pier at 1 p.m. the party proceeded to Stanley by launch. Capt. A. J. S. Roche-Kelly, officer commanding No. 88 Company R.G.A., and Lieut. J. P. Jones accompanied the party. O.S.M. Allison was responsible for the arrangements made for a most enjoyable afternoon, and he is to be congratulated for the excellent way in which he catered for the party.

Refused a Fare.

A ricksha coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with refusing a fare. A Chinese stated that he asked the defendant to take him to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and he refused. Defendant's excuse was that the complainant only offered him 10 cents, and that was not sufficient. Complainant stated that he offered 15, which was the legal fare. His Worship indicated a fine of \$5.

Would-be Suicide Warned.

When a rather decrepit old man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a ship into the harbour, it was stated by Inspector P. O'Sullivan that the man came to Hongkong about two years ago from the country, intending to travel to Singapore. He only had \$30, which was insufficient to pay the fare, and he decided to open a small business. This failed, and his wife ran away with another man and did not return. He had become very melancholy, and said that he had not tasted any food for two days. A friend of the defendant's came forward and promised to look after him and send him back to the country. After giving him due warning about not repeating the attempt, his Worship discharged the man.

Surplus Army Cheese.

Mr. G. B. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, in a Parliamentary answer to Mr. Tyson Wilson (who asked whether there was a large quantity of colonial cheese in the warehouses of this country; and, if so, why it was being held up), states that the cheese in question is surplus left after meeting the needs of the Army and has only now become available for civilian consumption. It is in process of being distributed to retailers so far as the quantity admits and will be on sale in the course of a few days.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Under Cover" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Jerry" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 8.
Night Film at the V.R.U.; 8 p.m.

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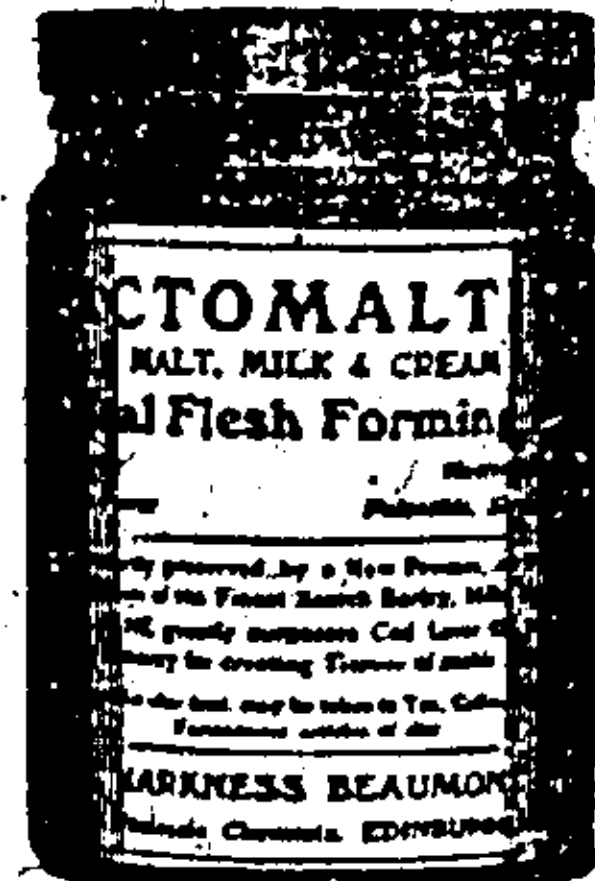
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GENERAL NEWS.

Major-General Irons.
Colonel James A. Irons, former
Military Attache to the American
Embassy in Tokio, has been
promoted to the rank of Major-
General.

Admiralty Promotions.
Admiral Sir Charles J. Briggs
has been placed on the retired
list, and Vice-Admiral Sir
Edward E. Bradford has been
promoted to Admiral. Rear-
Admiral Arthur W. Wemyss is
promoted to Vice-Admiral, and
Captain John Nicholls to be
Rear-Admiral.

158th Air Raid Victim.
An inquest was held on the
158th victim of the London air
raid—Mary Ann Cerdell, sixty-
eight, a plasterer's wife. While
she was visiting her grandson a
bomb struck the house. She was
injured, four children were
killed, and their mother lies in a
serious condition.

An Air-Raid Disease.
Some of the bombs dropped on
London on June 13 discharged a
powder which produces severe
dermatitis (irritation of the skin)
when handled, and a warning is
issued by Dr. James S. Quinlan,
physician-in-charge of the London
Hospital skin department. He
writes:—On June 26 I saw at
the London Hospital 14 cases
of severe dermatitis due to
contact with powder from bombs.
The majority were workpeople
handling material which had been
impregnated with dust from the
explosive. In two cases the feet
were affected through irritant
matter in the streets. In one case
simply handling powder picked
up was the cause. "The charac-
ters of the eruption were exactly
similar in all cases. On the hands
the palms and fingers were stained
a deep orange colour. The hands
were very swollen, and patients
complained of intense burning
and irritation. In some cases the
condition was already septic."

"Squared" Football Match.
That the football match be-
tween Manchester United and
Liverpool on Good Friday 1916
was "squared" was the decision
arrived at by the jury in the
football libel suit in the King's
Bench Division recently. The
only question, said the Judge,
was whether Enoch James West,
the plaintiff in the action, was a
glibly party. West claims
damages against the Football
Association and Messrs. E. Hulton
and Co., and asks for an injunction
restraining the Association
from preventing him taking
part in football. The case
arose over the Association's report
suspending West and others in
connection with the match. Mr.
Rawlinson, K. O., for the Associa-
tion, said that Sheldon, who
played for Liverpool in the match,
and was opposite West, had made
a clean breast of the whole matter.
His story was that he "squared"
a certain number of players of
his team to arrange the result,
and that he then met West and
others and told them of this.
After evidence had been called
in support of counsel's statement,
the hearing was adjourned.

A Canadian Officers' War
Gifts.
A large gift of money was re-
cently sent to the King by Major
W. Napier Keeler, of Toronto,
with a request that it should be
applied in such a way as his
Majesty deemed most suitable. At
the King's request £2,500 has now
been allotted by the Joint War
Committee of the British Red
Cross Society and the Order of
St. John as follows:—£2,000 to the
"Star and Garter" Home for
Paralyzed Soldiers for the
permanent endowment of a
room. £2,000 to the Nurse
Cavell Home for Nurses for the
permanent endowment of a
room. £1,000 to the Auxiliary
Hospital for Officers' Depart-
ment for the Pinewood San-
atorium for Tuberculous Officers.
£500 to the Prisoners of War
Central Fund. £2,000 to the
Orthopaedic Curative and Train-
ing Fund to be applied as follows:
—£1,000 to the Military Orthopaedic
Hospital, Dublin, and
£1,000 to the Ulster Volunteer
Orthopaedic Hospital, Belfast.
In addition the King has headed
£2,000 to Sir Walter Lawrence to
be used for the benefit of any
scheme that may be suggested for
the treatment of wounded
soldiers suffering from

NOTICES.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

WATSON'S B BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

THE NEW GREECE.

Though we do not yet know all that has happened in Greece during the past two years, the curtain is being gradually lifted a little higher, and with each fresh glimpse we are able to piece together the events which go to make the complete story. It has been a long and patient struggle for Allied diplomacy, but after alternating hope and despair, the desired end has been attained, and to-day official Greece is found wholly on the side of the Allies. All along, of course, the Greek people, as a whole, have been heart and soul with us, but their aspirations and desires were barely suppressed by a despotic pro-German monarch, who, all through the story, has presented a pitiable spectacle of fear and vacillation. In contrast to the attitude of King Constantine was the patriotic stand of M. Venizelos, whose constancy and high patriotism have at length come into their own. To-day he stands forth as the saviour of his race—as the man who has lifted the Greek nation out of the mire and given it a place beside those peoples who are fighting for the safeguarding of all that is best in civilisation and for the purging of the world from influences which would eat into the roots of human progress like a deadly cancer-worm.

The first definite triumph for the Allies in Greece was the gradual undermining of the power of Constantine, and so well were the cards subsequently played that "Tino" had no alternative left him but to vacate the Throne. Since then, M. Venizelos has been getting a fresh grip of the situation, and it would now appear that he has matters well in hand, though all who have the welfare of the Greek people at heart cannot but regret that the Greek and the Allies generally at heart cannot but regret that the Hellenes are only now beginning where they should have been a long time ago. But the fault for that lies with one individual, and one individual alone—King Constantine, whose treachery to his people is to be commiserated by the placing of a tablet in the Greek Parliament. Of this chicken-hearted ruler we want no more illuminating picture than that provided for us in the revelations made by M. Venizelos. Constantine, we are told, constantly thwarted the policy of co-operation with the Allies, as he was afraid of a victorious Germany, while, when it came to the question of an immediate attack on Bulgaria, "Tino" whined: "We will be beaten by Germany." Such was the monarch who, with the assistance of the group of pro-German reactionaries with which he surrounded himself, and the aspirations of his people and brought the name of Greece so low that it stood for all that was reprehensible in the eyes of the Allied peoples. What is more serious still, it is now made clear that had M. Venizelos been given a free hand, Greek troops could have been landed secretly at Gallipoli and Constantine could have been quickly entered. Had that stroke been effected, not only would the terrible British losses in the Dardanelles campaign have been obviated, but the consequences would have been of deep moment and possibly have completely altered the whole trend of the war. A heavy load of guilt therefore lies on the head of the deposed King of Greece.

But the past has gone, and speculations on what might have been are seldom fruitful. The long night of doubt and darkness is now happily ended, and Greece again emerges into the full light of day, animated by new vigour and hope. The Chamber has proclaimed the sacredness of international agreements, including a belated recognition of the Alliance with Serbia, which Constantine so shamefully regarded as a scrap of paper, and the whole nation is ready to make any sacrifice which the struggle for liberty, alongside the Allies, may involve. That is what the triumph of Allied diplomacy and the faithfulness of M. Venizelos have achieved for Greece, who doubtless is destined, even yet, to play a not unimportant role in that great victory to the consummation of which we so confidently aspire.

Post-War Questions.

The correspondence which was laid on the table at last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council concerning the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted throughout the Empire after the war was mainly interesting because of the references therein to the enemy trade mark and enemy exclusion questions. On these matters, as well as on the several other subjects dealt with, the views of the Chamber of Commerce were very succinctly stated, so that there can be no possible misconstruing of Hongkong's attitude on these important issues. What we were glad to observe, also, was His Excellency the Governor's obvious fair-mindedness in commenting on the questions. In regard to enemy trade marks, Sir Henry commented himself with the observation that any change of policy which commended itself to the Imperial Government would doubtless be communicated to him, while on the question of enemy exclusion His Excellency frankly stated that the views of the Chamber of Commerce had the strong support of the large majority of European subjects and perhaps of some of the Chinese community. He did not put forward his own opinions on the subject, save to say that he had little faith in effective control of enemy subjects, after re-admission, by a system of licensing such as is applied to British merchants in Russia. No attempt was made to influence the Imperial Government on these questions or to prejudice its view against the Hongkong Chamber's views, which will now no doubt be considered on their merits. That is something gained, and His Excellency's good offices in this respect will, we are sure, be appreciated to the full.

Why Not More Band Nights?

Several weeks ago a very substantial bandstand and a suitable buffet were erected in the neighbourhood of North Point Bathing Beach, which this season has been made so attractive by the Public Works Department—after a little gentle persuasion. The tramway car service to this part of the island has also, of late, been considerably improved—also after a little hint or two had been given in our columns as to the desirability of such improvement. As both the bathing beach and the car service are very popular during these hot evenings, it has occurred to us, as doubtless to others, that another little improvement might very fittingly be introduced, an improvement which we feel certain would be greatly appreciated by the public generally. What is wanted, now that the bandstand referred to has been erected, is that it should be made more use of for the enjoyment of all. We have three bands in the Colony—the Middlesex Regimental Band, the Punj bi Regimental Band and the Police Reserve Band—arrangements with whom could surely be made whereby weekly instead of monthly "Band Nights" might be held at North Point. In their own interests, if for no other reason, the Tramway Company would doubtless be willing to illuminate the place, and, no doubt, also the buffet just opened would continue to be available for the usual light refreshments. The Bands should, of course, be paid for their services, and the Government, which does so little in this way for the community, would be doing something that is long overdue, and which has been done so efficiently and for years in Shanghai and elsewhere. The Police Reserve Band has been giving its services gratuitously and has thus placed the public under a debt of gratitude to it. They and the other Bands mentioned would doubtless be quite willing to give their services, as their turn came round for the weekly at fresco concert at North Point, but, of course, the musicians should be remunerated. We sincerely trust that this suggestion will be considered by the Government, for there can be no doubt that a weekly band concert at North Point would be greatly enjoyed by a large section of the general public.

DAY BY DAY.

HE IS FORTUNATE WHO IS MADE CAUTIOUS BY THE DANGERS OF OTHERS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the declaration of the French Republic (1870).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3.0 1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Palace Hotel.
The band of the S. S. China will play at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-night from 7 to 11.30 o'clock.

Show Case Rifled.
An accountant of 290, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that some person broke open a show case on Saturday night and stole miscellaneous articles valued at \$1,047.

Home from America.
An elderly Chinese, who was passing through Hongkong to the country, having come home after living for 30 years in the United States, was found to have in his possession a revolver and 158 rounds of ammunition. He was arrested but failed to appear at the Police Court this morning when called, with the result that \$25 he had put up as bail was ordered to be retained.

Mu to-lovers.
The Anderson Music Company has just received a new consignment of the well-known Columbia Gramophones, all fitted with the very latest improvements. These were purchased at a favourable rate of exchange, and the prices are being accordingly adjusted in view of the present high rate of the dollar. The Company's stock includes machines varying in price from \$25 to \$300. A visit to the store is advised.

Alleged Opium Smuggling.
A steward and a cook, employed on board the S. S. Hanoi, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with being in possession of 1,706 taels of opium. The men were arrested on the Praya, carrying a parcel, which was found to contain the drug. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida appeared to defend and said that he could prove that the men were given the parcel to carry and did not know that it contained any drug. The S. S. Hanoi had now left for Shanghai and would not be back for some time. It was decided to hear part of the case to-day and then adjourn it.

Cobblers' Quarrel.
Two cobblers, both bearing a number of scratches, appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that one man had been charged with fighting. It appeared that one man had been charged to work at a certain "pitch" and that when he came back on having his mid-day tea on Saturday a competitor in the trade had set up at the same spot. He must have used to fulfil his agreements in contention of what he thought was his right, for the other man complained that his basket was rudely upset and that he was not treated properly. By the time a lull had come upon the scene, both men were in a quarrel, and a fight, too, of the trade being used. His Worship thought that justice would be met by making each man pay a fine of \$5 and binding them over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

Flying the White Pigeon.
A case of what is known as "flying the white pigeon" was before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court to-day. A man and a woman were charged with obtaining \$38 by conspiracy. The prosecution alleges that the two defendants came down from Macao and went to a boarding house. The man said that he was very poor and had brought down his niece to get married. They were introduced to a widower, and it was agreed that the widower would give \$120 to marry the woman. The man then asked for \$20 as a bargaining money and left the woman with the widower. Four days later, he demanded \$12 to pay for the purchase of the woman's clothing. This was paid, and the next morning the woman ran away. Both defendants were caught on the Star Ferry pier as they were buying tickets for Canton. The case was remanded.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

To Remain for Four More Nights.

The news that the popular Frawley Company, which has made such a decided hit with the Hongkong theatre-going public, has decided to prolong its stay for another four nights, has given extreme pleasure in all circles. The announcement was made Mr. Frawley on Saturday night, when the very large audience, which had gathered to see "Bought and Paid For," under the impression that it was the Company's farewell performance, received the announcement with much applause. Mr. Frawley referred to the excellent reception he and his company had been accorded by the Hongkong public.

To say that the presentation of "Bought and Paid For" was clever would not be doing it full justice, for clear indications were given that the cast are masters at their work. The audience were glad to see Mr. Frawley in the principal role once more, and too high a tribute cannot be paid to him. In the part of Robert St. Clair, a wealthy financier of New York, who, by dint of hard work has risen from a mere nobody to be one of the great men of the country, he has plenty of scope.

The story, briefly, is that, though successful, he had one failing—drunk. This threatens irretrievably to blast the happiness of himself and his wife Virginia (Miss Eva Lang), formerly a telephone girl of high principles. Though her husband, when not under the influence of drink, is kind and devoted, when he has been applying himself to the bottle he is the reverse. Virginia has long been tired of these all frequent outbursts, but she suffers the crowning insult when she is told by her husband that he has "bought and paid for" her and she is his body and soul. This is the culmination and the two separate, a happy reconciliation is, however, brought about by their brother-in-law, Jimmie Gillie (Mr. R. A. Moore) and his wife Fanny (Miss Annette Tyler). The former is responsible for much humour with his host of ideas which never reach fruition. The play is exceedingly good, and plenty of opportunity was given Miss Eva Lang to show herself at her best, which she certainly did.

For the next four nights the Company will play respectively "Under Cover," "Jerry," "Sunday" and "Paid in Full." This attraction for to-night is "Under Cover," by Roi Cooper Megrue, author of the sensational successes "Under Fire," "It Pays to Advertise" and "Seven Chances." The story is as follows:—A deputy customs inspector named Taylor receives word from abroad that one Steven Denby has purchased a necklace in Paris for \$200,000 and that an attempt would probably be made to smuggle it through the New York Customs Department. Denby being at the time on his way across the ocean in company with the rich and respectable Mrs. Harrington and the equally respectable Monty Vaughan, friend of Taylor, thereupon calls into his office Ethel Cartwright and Amy Cartwright, sisters, and friends of the Harringtons. He traps Amy into a confession that she had pawned a re-stater's jewels and at the same time making a claim to the insurance company that they had been stolen, thus collecting the insurance. As a price of his silence, Taylor forces the sister into consenting to serve as a detective when called upon. Taylor had been informed that Denby would spend a weekend after landing at the home of the Stevens, and Harringtons on Long Island, and that he knew that Ethel Cartwright was invited there also. As it happens, Ethel and Denby are old friends, having met in Paris the year before, and when the knowledge dawned upon Ethel that she is to be forced to spy upon and betray her friend, it is only the stern necessity of saving her sister from the disgrace that makes her go on with her distasteful task. In anxiety to deliver Denby from the search of Denny at the official crook's hideout, which Taylor gives instructions for that he is to be allowed to go Megrue's play.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The Championship Decided.

After one of the keenest three-cornered races in the history of the Lawn Tennis League, the championship has been finally decided by Saturday's victory on the part of the Chinese Recreation Club over the U.S.R.C. Unfortunately, the latter were without the services of Colonel Crippe, but they put up a hard fight, though ultimately beaten by 50 games to 40. The match was played on the H.K.O.C. courts and was witnessed by a large crowd. The O.R.C. are to be congratulated in securing championship honours, as they have shown fine form this season.

Scores:—
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Kung beat Hammond and Ardoino 9-2, beat Kent and Milner Jones 8-3, beat Cooper Hunt and Cockrem 7-4.
Wong Po Kung and Lo Man Pan beat Kent and Milner Jones 5-6, beat Cooper Hunt and Cockrem 7-4, beat Hammond and Ardoino 9-2.

Yew Man Tsun and Mok Hing Kue beat Cooper Hunt and Cockrem 8-5, lost to Hammond and Ardoino 5-6, lost to Kent and Milner Jones 3-8.

Spurious Coin Machinery.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with having in his possession machinery ordinarily used for the making of spurious coins. The Police made a raid at a house in Sham Shui Po and seized the instruments. Sergeant Clarke asked for a remand, and this was granted, bail being fixed in the sum of \$500.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir George Birdwood must have welcomed the frugal habits of these latter days, for he thought over eating one of the national failings, and spoke disrespectfully of our evening barquets as "simply bestial orgies, like those of the Etruscans, which choked in them the artistic spirit that is everywhere among men the soul of their religion, and poetry, and art." As for health, he held that "the sovereign remedy is to think of it as little as possible," while to an octogenarian who attributed his years to lying in bed till midday, the gallant veteran retorted that he "would rather be some monstrous flat fish at the bottom of the Atlantic than accept life on such terms."

One of Sir George's whims was to date his letters not by the day of the month but by the day's saint, so that his communications to the Press were marked, "St. Faith's Day" or "St. Clara's Day" or "Concept: B. V. Mary"—bewildering labels to a generation whose knowledge of the ecclesiastical calendar is mainly confined to the prime facts of Christmas and Easter.

It was perhaps appropriate that Sir George should himself have marked a day in the calendar—marked it with yellow, for he was the originator of Primrose Day. To few men is it given to institute an annual festival. Sir John Lubbock made the biggest score, but then he had the assistance of Parliament in establishing the Bank Holidays. The Earl of Meath is mainly responsible for the observance of Empire Day. How many more, not being canonised saints, are identified with particular days of particular months?

We talk about the democratisation of royalty, of Germany, and of various venerable institutions, but what about the democratisation of the police? A few years ago we should have been horrified at the sight of a policeman (in uniform, though off duty) smoking a pipe in the street. And now—as an "emergency expedient"—the policeman is to become a kind of sandwichman, to warn us of approaching air raids. How long will it take us, I wonder, to accustom ourselves to the sight of the imperturbable director of traffic bearing on his manly bosom, and perhaps on his back as well, a placard with the strange device, "Take cover."

Lord Oswald Hamilton becomes vice-chairman of the Unionist War Committee at 74, a most virile veteran. His mother lived to exceed her fourscore years and ten, and to see about her 60 grandchildren, 89 great-grandchildren, and 4 great-great-grandchildren, completing a list of 182 living descendants. In reminiscence of a few years ago Lord Oswald told how he missed office under Disraeli, and how he refrained from several courses open to him—to insult his leader in the House, to speak or vote against his leader's policy. A negative programme, yet not invariably bettered.

She was a Londoner, and proudly showing her country cousin the sights. They had drifted into a theatre, and were deeply interested in the performance of a pair of step-dancers. It was a wonderful dance. With lightning movements their feet clicked and tapped upon the stage to the music. Every step, every stride, pause, and gesture was beautifully timed and duplicated with an inevitable exactness, as the two figures glided to and fro. It seemed unreal, and one was almost afraid to breathe, as the fascinating, never-ending figures went on. The men might have been clockwork toys. The visitor from the country regarded the performance with open-mouthed awe, and was apparently very much impressed. Her companion, being a Londoner, was naturally familiar with such performances and less easily affected. Remembering that her duty as guide, she deemed it necessary to deliver her verdict. "They practice it before they come on, you know," was her critical comment.

JAPAN'S PART.

HER SERVICES TO THE ALLIES.

Noteworthy Speech by Mr. Arthur Dacey.

At a meeting of the Japan Society in London on June 27, a highly interesting address on "Japan's Part in the War" was given by Mr. Arthur Dacey, F.R.G.S. Col. Sir O. Wyndham Murray, K.C.B. was in the chair. In the course of his address Mr. Dacey said:—On my return to London on the morning of the 12th of this month, after six months' voluntary service as Staff Lecturer, under the auspices of that now world-famous institution the Y.M.C.A. with H.M. Forces, both naval and military, in the Mediterranean, Macedonia, Greek Archipelago, and Egyptian war areas, it occurred to me that it might be of some interest to members of the Japan Society to hear me speak, during the short time I have at my disposal in London before proceeding with my duties on the French Front, on the subject on which I have been talking in 98 lectures this year to 31,500 of our gallant warriors. As to the utility of lecturing at all to our troops and to our gallant blue-jackets on the subject which I chose for my address, "Our Ally in the Far East; Japan's Part in the War," I venture to say that a considerable amount of good has been done by speaking on that subject, and I venture to think that it would also do a considerable amount of good if the subject were ventilated to audiences of civilians in this country. It is a subject about which the general public know next to nothing at all. I can judge of that by my correspondence. Every mail brings me dozens of letters and scores of postcards—the postcards chiefly from Scotland—containing such inquiries as these, "Are the Japanese really our Allies in this war?" "Are they to be trusted?" "Some of my correspondents ask. Others say, 'We have heard so much about this Japanese army, why does it not do something to help us in this war?' My correspondents ask again, 'How about the Japanese Navy?' And some cast my own writings into my teeth, and say, 'Years ago you told us of this marvellous Navy; why does it not give us a taste of its quality now?' In all of these inquiries, I am sorry to say, I detect an undercurrent of suspicion, and any of you who have conversed with people out of the general public on Japan will certainly notice that feeling too. The reason of it is not far to seek. The reason is that our enemy, an exceedingly active, intelligent, clever and artful enemy, has made it his business in years past to try and sow distrust between the two parties to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That Alliance was an awful thorn in the flesh of our enemy, and they set about, almost immediately, to try and spoil its value. And so there were continual rumours being set afloat, all emanating from the same sources, rumours calculated to shake our faith in the Japanese, and to shake their faith in ourselves. I am sorry to say that our Press has not taken due precautions to nip these rumours in the bud. They reach our newspapers chiefly from America. The American newspapers, of course, will print anything provided it is sufficiently sensational. All these rumours of extreme tension between America and Japan are continually being dished up. There is nothing in it. It has been the deliberate purpose of Germany's thousands of Argus-eyed agents to sow suspicion in our minds, to make us think that Japan was not doing all she could for the Allies. At one time our newspapers did not hesitate to hint at it, and in France the Press was much more outspoken, openly calling upon Japan to play her part. Therefore, it may save some useful purpose if I point out to you some of the many cases in which Japan has done yeoman service to the Entente. Unfortunately, I cannot tell you all the cases, but you

will agree that Japan has been not only an ally, but a trusty and valuable one.

To begin with that Japanese army which has been called on to come over to our side of the globe and to help the Allies; well, that army has taken a great part in the war. You all know it. You may have forgotten it, because so many important things have happened since, and yet nothing more important than what the Japanese army did. I mean, of course, the capture by the Japanese Forces—in co-operation with a small British Force, chiefly present as a sign to the world that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance really existed—of the great German place of arms on the north-east of China, the great German fortress of Tientsin. The capture of Tientsin was one of the most important things that has happened in this war. Nevertheless, at the time very little attention was given to it in the Press. It dealt a mortal blow to Germany's power in the Far East. And now a new state of affairs has begun to arise in the Far East, and Germany's power is scotched, not killed, but it received a wound from which it is dying. It is almost dead now, but still writhing a little in its agony. Its last spasms are taking place now, and you can see the effects in the unrest in China, which is, I have not the slightest doubt, fomented by German agents. Since then the Japanese army has not taken an active part in the war. It has played a role, nevertheless. The Japanese army, by its very existence, by the fact of its splendid state of preparation, of training, and efficiency, has had a very great influence on the course of the war. It has formed the sort of strategic reserve which Napoleon I. was so fond of speaking and writing of, because our enemies have known that a perfectly efficient Japanese army might be launched at them at any moment. I shall have something to say as to the effects of this a little later on. It is to the work of the Japanese Navy that I would now address myself. It is to that splendid Navy of Japan that our gratitude is chiefly owing. It has stood up in great stead in this war. We have, as you know, the largest and most efficient Navy in the world, and it is necessary that this should be so, because we exist as a State solely by reason of our naval power. Nearly four thousand craft of various kinds can now hoist the white ensign with the red cross of St. George. It is a large number, but it is not nearly enough. You can imagine how grateful we ought to be when we reflect that the help of Japan is equivalent to adding largely to our Navy. The Japanese Navy is at this moment policing in vast stretches of the waters of the world, which otherwise we should have to occupy with our vessels. The Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean are virtually looked after by the Japanese Navy. If hundreds of millions of British subjects in India, Ceylon, Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, and in the islands of the Pacific can go to sleep every night without fear of disturbances by German raiders of the Emden type, it is largely owing to the action of the Japanese Navy. Now the Japanese Navy has done something else in this war. It has done wonderful escort duties. The various contingents of gallant Allies who have come up from down under—the lion's cubs coming to help the old lion in his hour of need—they have largely been escorted from Australia and New Zealand by the Japanese Navy, and I can assure you I have spoken with thousands of Allies, and have heard the glowing words in which they express their gratitude to Japan for bringing them safely across. I am sure that what Japan has done in bringing these men over safely is going to have a very important influence on the position of Australia in the near future. Another piece of convey work that has been executed by the Japanese Navy was a great feat. The Navy of Japan, in fact, can claim today the proud title of being the world's champion convoy. That Navy has transported and escorted a very large body of soldiers—I cannot

tell you how many, but the number runs into tens of thousands—on the longest sea voyage that any large body of soldiers has ever taken. In fact, it was so long that by the time these soldiers reached their destination, Tientsin, they were not soldiers any more, but fully qualified marines! They were Russians—most of them Siberian Russians, and therefore very fine soldiers. There are fighting in France, and are defending the French right in Champagne. Probably owing to the well-known fondness of their officers for the vintage of that part of the world, they were glad to be able to defend their beloved vineyards! Others are on the Salonica Front. Russia, moreover, was able to realize that she no longer had to keep an army to guard her rear. The Russian rear was not like the rear of any other army. It was 3,700 miles from the Russian Front. The Russian rear was the frontier of China. You might say that it did not matter what China might do. But it mattered a great deal. China had old scores to settle with Russia, who had absorbed some parts of what China considered her territory. Moreover, China was ruled at the time by a very ambitious man who, when he took the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the Republic, swore that he was going to take George Washington for his example. He did not do so in the matter of truthfulness, at any rate. He swore on Monday to uphold the constitution, and on Tuesday he was trying to destroy it, a task in which he was supported by well-meaning Englishmen, who thought China was pining to have an Emperor again. As a matter of fact, the Chinese do not pine for anything. So long as they can go on with their daily life they did not care who is at the top, but certainly it was not Washington, but Napoleon I. whom Yuan Shih-kai took as his example. Napoleon made an Empire out of a Republic, and became its Emperor, and Yuan Shih-kai was trying to do the same. He did not succeed because, as a Chinese friend of mine expressed it, "You will be sorry to hear that General Yuan Shih-kai was died yesterday afternoon." He was never able to ascend the throne of China, but the idea was put to him by the German Minister in Peking of what a grand opportunity Russia's predicament offered to make himself Emperor of China. He said, "Go in and get back your own territory; we will lend you men—we have got plenty in America; we cannot send you any from Europe because the British Navy holds different views on the subject, but we will let you have money and arms, and you will get an easy victory. You will sit on the throne of China, founder of a new dynasty, and one who has restored China's lost provinces." You must have had a strong will to withstand these blandishments, but he did not listen to the voice of the tempter because, with his keen intellect (he was an unscrupulous but a clever old rascal), he knew very well that if he took any action against Russia something very unpleasant would happen to him. He knew that Japan's army was in being. There were a considerable number of samples of that army on Chinese soil, and he knew quite well—of course, this is part of the subject that I am only allowed to hint at—that if he attacked Russia something most disagreeable would occur, because Japan is Russia's good friend—I think I may say Russia's best friend. This is one of the most wonderful things in modern history or perhaps in the history of the world, that two nations, who only twelve years ago were grappling with one another in deadly combat, should now be not only friends, but very great friends; that the one which was vanquished twelve years ago should now be in the position of owing a tremendous debt of gratitude to her conqueror for having saved her life. Another thing that Japan did for Russia was to supply her with arms and munitions at the time when she had none. In this war Japan has been very much like the gentleman in evening dress with a waxed moustache, who after showing you that he has

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7 p.m. yesterday:—

Warning.—Low-pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 112 degrees, Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

HOW NERVE TROUBLES BEGIN.

Few people realize that nervous ailments often arise from digestive troubles. The stomach fails, for some reason, to digest food properly. Then the system languishes, and the nerves become exhausted in striving to continue their work.

Impure blood also causes nerve troubles, but frequently it is in the stomach where the mischief starts. As nourishment is carried to the nerves by the blood, it will be seen what an important connection exists between the stomach, the nerves and the blood, and how nerve troubles, such as nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia and insomnia may begin.

In such cases relief is obtainable by means of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for these pills replenish the blood with food-elements on which the nerves thrive; at the same time they exert a tonic influence on the digestive organs, enabling the system to derive nourishment from food taken. By this natural process nervous ills are steadily dispelled by Dr. Williams' pink pills.

If you are suffering from nerves or are in need of a tonic, obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills to day. Your dealer sells them; also obtainable post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szachuen Road, Shanghai.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel Constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, etc.

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 80 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szachuen Road, Shanghai.

DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a good thing in a bad way.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A PARTNER for first-class business. Capital required for extension. Apply Box 1318 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "E. UADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo are being landed at their risk into the hazardous, and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after September 9th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

OUR TIES

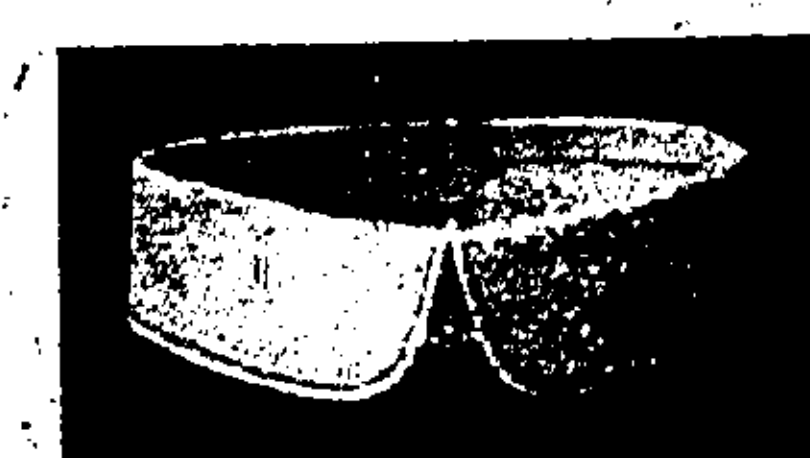
are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it, too.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and knots have just arrived.

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Powell Ltd

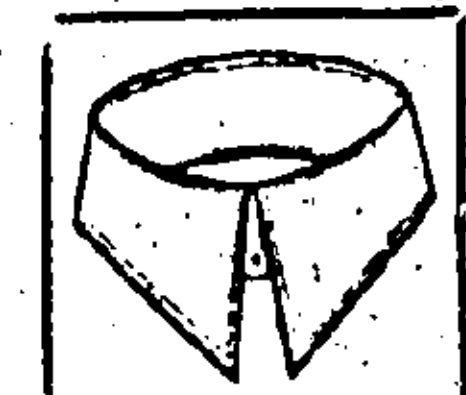


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MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH-STANDARD

Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.



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PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

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TEL. 1322.

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Malt Extract with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINESQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Cinematograph—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bids.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DEE VOUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED. 12th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON. 8th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	MON. 3rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SAT. 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Inizawa T. 21,000	SAT. 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeki T. 9,600	SUN. 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINKO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	15,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	15th Oct.
TERO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
HIPPON MARU	11,000	19th Nov.

The S.S. "SHINKO MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	15,500	17,000
KIYO MARU	15,500	17,000
SEIYO MARU	15,500	17,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 16th Sept. S.S. Bintang 17th Nov.
Tjisondari 15th Oct. Tjikembang 16th Dec.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

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Managing Agents.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	4th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong September 3, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tiliwang		12th Sept.	15th Sept.	Kobe, Y'hama
Tjibodas		22nd Sept.	25th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjimanok				

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for first Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHAN AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 4th Sept. at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 7th Sept. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed. 5th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Siam when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

War and Marine Insurance Problems.

The decision of Mr. Justice Baillache in the case of the steamer Sherwood is interesting as illustrating the increased marine perils due to the war. Such instances are common enough, but they seldom come into Court. The Sherwood collided with the wreck of the steamer Fulgens, which had been sunk in shallow water by a German submarine, and the point raised was whether the consequent damage to the Sherwood was caused by a marine or a war peril. The Judge took his stand by the insurance law of proximate cause, and held that the Sherwood was damaged through a marine peril, a decision which appears to have caused no surprise to underwriters.

Pacific Mail's New Service.

Resulting from the recent visit to the Far East of Mr. John H. Rosster, vice-president and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., it is now definitely learned, says the "Japan Advertiser," that the Pacific Mail will open an auxiliary trans-Pacific passenger and freight line, besides its regular monthly service between San Francisco and Hongkong. Two passenger liners will be commissioned on the new service. They will be the C. J. and the Santa Cruz each of 15,000 tons displacement, slightly larger than the Ecuador and the other two liners now on the Pacific Mail's regular run. Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent for the Pacific Mail in Japan, is quoted by the Tokio paper as saying that these two liners are handsome passenger boats, with every modern convenience. Growing trade relations between the United States and the Far East have made it necessary for the Pacific Mail to operate its line on a larger plan. Ports of call, which hitherto have been confined to Manila and Hongkong in the South, will be extended to Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo. On their outward trip the two new ships will call at Kobe, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo, and on the homeward voyage at Manila, Cebu and Honolulu. Maintenance of an American line to these ports has become important of late, especially since the United States declared war against Germany, requiring more commodities such as rubber, gunnies and coconut oil, all necessary in connection with the war. The Colusa and the Santa Cruz each have a cargo capacity of 7,000 tons. Advance notices received by the Yokohama Pacific Mail office from San Francisco say that the Santa Cruz sailed from San Francisco on August 8. She is due in Kobe about August 25. There are 20 cabins for first class passengers on the Santa Cruz, including two suite rooms which are provided on the upper deck, each consisting of a large bedroom, with bathroom and toilet. They contain two single brass beds and one Pullman extension sofa berth, a wardrobe and writing desk. On the bridge deck there are 17 rooms, each containing two berths, upper and lower. All of these rooms are on deck. There is a large dining hall, a spacious smoking room and a lounge on each of the ships. Having made a previous trip four months ago, the Colusa, which will follow the Santa Cruz after an interval of seven weeks, is well known in Yokohama and other Oriental ports. Her construction is similar to that of the Santa Cruz. Passage rates on the two new liners will be the same as on the other ships of the regular line. Interest attaches to the expected arrival of Mr. W. A. Young, general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail in San Francisco, who is on the Ender. Mr. Young was in the Far East during the old Pacific Mail days, and his present visit is awaited with interest in view of the fact that the Pacific Mail has dispatched several sea captains, engineers and deck officers to take command of German and Austrian merchantmen, formerly interned in the Philippines. Some of these former ketchonic vessels are now being refitted in Hongkong, preparatory to their being commissioned on trans-Pacific service under the Pacific Mail flag.

Scraps Turned Into Shells.

From the scrap of the Army messes at home 1,250 tons of glycerine a year are being extracted. Tact provides the means of firing 12 million 48-pounder shells at the Germans, said Lt. Col. T. Leigh Wood at the Economy Exhibition recently.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

Our Share in American History.

Mr. Balfour was the chief guest of the American Society in London at the Independence Day banquet, held at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Francis E. Powell (chairman of the society) presided, and the company included the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, Lord and Lady Ouniffe, Admiral Sims (U. S. Navy), Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, General Sir William Robertson, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Samuel and Lady Evans, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mr. Balfour, in responding to the toast of his health, said that all the world admired and all the world sympathised with vast work of the great American Republic. All the world looked back on the 141 years which had elapsed since the Declaration of Independence, and saw in that time an expansion in population, in wealth, and in power, material and spiritual, unparalleled in the history of the world.

We Britons might feel that we had a not insignificant part in the development of the world owed to American genius, courage, and love of liberty. From one point of view we had surely a right to look at it with a special satisfaction, born of the fact that the 13 colonies were British colonies, which grew up, broadly speaking, under the protection of England, that it was our war—the English war with Spain in the 16th century, with Holland in the 17th, with France in the 18th—which gave that security from external European attack which enabled those 13 colonies to develop into the nucleus of the great community of which they are the origin. (Cheers.)

We British may also, surely without undue vanity, pride ourselves on the fact that the men who founded the great American Republic, the men whose genius contrived its constitution, their forefathers who, struggling in the wilderness, gradually developed the basis of all that has happened since, men speaking the English language, obeying and believing in English law, nourished by English literature, men of our own race, born of the same stock.

There is another side. The 4th of July is the anniversary of the final separation—politically, though not, thank God, in sentiment, in emotion, in ideal—between the 13 colonies and the Mother Country; and we of the Mother Country cannot look on that event as representing one of our successes. (Laughter.)

Unity is a cause for which the American people have sacrificed rivers of blood and infinite treasure. The mistake we make—an almost inevitable mistake at that particular period of the development of the history of the world—was in supposing that one part of the Empire, speaking the same language, having the same traditions and laws, the same love of liberty, and the same ideals, would consent to remain part of the Empire except on absolutely equal terms.

All I can say in excuse for my forefathers—(laughter)—was that, utterly defective as the Colonial policy of Great Britain in the middle of the eighteenth century undoubtedly was, it was far better than the colonial policy of any other country. (Laughter and cheers.)

It took us a long time to learn that if you want to make an Empire of different, widely separated communities of the British race, you must do it on terms of absolute equality. We have learnt the lesson, and in our own way we are now carrying out as great as momentous, and even a more difficult task than fell to the illustrious framers of the American Constitution.

No man can say what would have happened if a country with now 100 millions of population, with infinite resources and admirable organisation, had never formally been separated from these small islands. But this at all events would have happened. The separation, if it had occurred, would have been a friendly separation. There would never have been the memory of something dividing the feelings of those everyone of whose emotions moved in the same key to be directed towards the same end.

That would have been a great gain. It is a loss to us in this country. It might, perhaps, be in some respects a loss to those of you who own a different allegiance. It would have been infinite gain if there had been no memory in either of the two nations which pointed to sharp divisions.

If I rightly read the signs of the times, a true perspective—truer because a more charitable perspective—is now recognised and felt by all the heirs of these sad and ancient stories.

Heaven knows, I do not grudge the glories of Washington and his brother soldiers. I do not drop tears for British defeats which ended in the triumphant establishment of the American Republic. My only regrets are that the memory of them should carry with it the smallest trace of bitterness. I think it carries no trace of bitterness on our side. I do not know why it should. I think it may possibly carry memories of triumph on your side. I agree that it should, but it should be a triumph seen in its true perspective, seen in such a way that it does not interfere with the continuity of history, with the common kinship of ideals and principles which have bound us together, and which day by day, century by century, are going to bind us still closer together in the future. (Cheers.)

These ideals now find a sphere of action which binds us together in a world task. That is a great thought. We are not working together at this identical moment—this great untapped moment in the history of the world—for a narrow or selfish object, or bound together by letters of antiquated treaties. We are working together for the promotion of great hopes and great ideals. We have not learnt them from each other. We had them in common, from common history and common ancestry. We both spring from the same root. We both cultivated great ends; we both have sacred hopes as regards the future of Western civilisation; and now we have found ourselves united in this great struggle against a power which, if it be allowed to prevail, is going to destroy the very root of that Western civilisation from which we all draw our strength.

If we are bound together in that, are we not bound together for ever? Well need our descendants, when they come to look back on this unique episode in the history of the world, say that among the incalculable consequences, the most beneficent and the most permanent is perhaps that which brought us together and united for ever, for one common purpose, in one common understanding, the two great branches of the English-speaking race. (Cheers.) That is a theme that absorbs my thoughts day and night. It is a theme that moves me more, I think, than anything connected with public affairs in all my long experience. It is a theme which I hope you will dwell upon, the theme which I hope and trust you will do your best to spread abroad in all parts of the world, so that from this date onwards, for all time, we who speak the common language and have these common ideals may feel that we are working not merely for ourselves individually in the fruition of our joint interests, but that we are working together for the best interest of all mankind and for the civilisation, not only of the Old World, but of the New. (Loud cheers.)

£26,000 From Old Trinkets.

At the Mansion House recently the Lord Mayor presented cheques for £5,000 each to the Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society and the Navy Employment Agency, and one of £2,000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel. The £12,000 thus allocated is the result of the special London collection held in March by the Silver Thimble Fund, which during the past two years has received over 41,000 old silver thimbles, broken useless and unwanted trinkets, and oddments of gold and silver from all parts of the world, and from these has realised £26,000. Miss H. E. Hope-Clarke, 2, Crescent-road, Wimbledon, is the founder and secretary, and Lady Maud Wilbraham the president of the fund.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
14, Collier Road. Phone No. 1000.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Buildings. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Coast Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIHAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSION (First Floor), Opposite the Black Flag.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")
"ROTTERDAM-LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")
JOINT SERVICE
between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"ORANJE"	8,000	12th Sept.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th Sept.
"OPHIR"	8,000	10th Oct.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Basters, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address: "COOPOUR." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO

& JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th Sept. at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th Sept. at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 21st Sept. 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

& MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th September, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th September, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 19th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong 30th August 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI COSMO KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOON PROCEEDING TO

YAKUSHIMA, OGI, BUTATE, SHIBU, ISAKI, TOSHIMATSU, FUJI, HAMA, IZUMI, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWABATA, SHIBU, and others.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—YAGAKI, KAWASAKI, YAMAGUCHI, OYABU, MURAHARA, KAWABATA, KORE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, KOBAYASHI, HAKODATE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, LONDON, NEW YORK, HONGKONG, HONGKONG, HONGKONG, and others.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"

Codes: AL, A.B.A. 5th Ed. Western Union, and Bantley's.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN CO., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MOFALAN & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO, Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Paddy.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

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A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least triple the profit and should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply the most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increase of Capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

MR. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINTLAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 14th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.53. This amount together with the sum of \$2,545.00 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$22,362.53 which is now proposed to be distributed as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$1,000.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$11,362.53.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.

Dr.	Cr.
LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
SHARE CAPITAL:	Machinery, Plant, Foundry and
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	Tools including Annealing and
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each	Pressing Chambers and all rights
10,000 00	in respect of the above
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT:	Less sold, etc.
1,000 00	\$13,632.12
REVENUE ACCOUNTS:	6,227.77
General Managers' 20,723 77	\$19,859.89
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:	Less Depreciation
Balance as per last account	\$7,419.15
Profit for the year	19,817 53
19,817 53	35,276 01
	Value of 2 Launches as per last account
	4,500 00
	Less Depreciation
	400 00
	4,100 00
	Office Furniture and Fittings including
	valuable drawings as per last account
	\$10 00
	Less Depreciation
	80 00
	9,920 00
	Stock in trade
	\$27,500 00
	Less Depreciation
	200 00
	27,300 00
	Work in Progress
	6,000 00
	Accounts Receivable
	\$1,245 00
	Cash at Bank and in hand
	\$14,202 47
	\$14,202 47

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

Dr.	Cr.
To Interest Account	450 00
To Auditor's Fee	200 00
To Depreciation on Mach. Plant, Stock, etc.	2,545 00
To Writing off old Machinery	19,817 53
To Profit on year	22,362 53
	\$22,362 53
By Balance Working Account	35,117 73
	\$35,117 73

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith. I have also audited the information and statements I have received. No depreciation has been written off of Steel Foundry Plant, which appears in the books at their original cost namely \$2,545.00. Subject to the foregoing observations, a true and correct Balance Sheet is given in the above statement of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanation given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1917.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same of any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and accompanied by the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged for the share certificate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]
THE IRISH PROBLEM.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—The following extract from a letter which I have just received from the Emerald Isle may prove of interest to some of your readers. Coming from a man who has devoted the best years of his life to the Home Rule cause, who has even suffered imprisonment under the Coercion Act, but who has through it all been always sincerely loyal to the British connection, these few lines may be taken as correctly representing the position of many a loyal Irish Nationalist to-day:—
"You have seen the result of the East Clare election—poor Willie Redmond's seat. De Valera 5,000 odd, Lynch 2,000 odd, practically 5 to 2. Don't, however, assume that 5,000 means 5,000 republicans—rather 5,000 resentful and distrustful but splendidly generous Irish hearts that could be won heart and soul to the service of the Empire. But alas our rulers do everything too late. No use for us to try to stem the tide; Young Ireland will sweep all before it, and is most assuredly in the temper to show the world that our proud Irish race cannot be pulled by the nose. You will notice repudiation of revolutionary intentions in De Valera's speech. I have a presentiment that he will become a great leader, and will disappoint the wreckers. God grant it anyhow, for there is a small element that would like to smash up all things out of pure devilment, bitterness and jealousy. On what a pity that reactionary influences in high places should play the divide et impera game instead of winning Ireland over heart and soul by treating her in kind. Nearly all Redmond's supporters here are gone clean over and I stand practically alone in refusing to wear the republican colours; though these are not really a symbol of any general desire to break with the Empire, but rather

PEVERTED TRANSLATIONS: III.

[Tu ne quæsieris, Luceas, Babylonis Numeros]

Seek not to know or when or how Fate has in hand to fill our cup, Nor hazard guesses at Macao What number next is coming up. It may be ours for many years To work—maybe with wealth to dally. Our friends may shed regretful tears For us next week at Happy Valley. Boy, catch a cocktail while I gaze, A cheerful (though conscripted) noodle. Dull care is (like the Law) a "haze"— To blaze with the whole caboodle. E.W.H.

A Coxswain Warned.
At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., a case was heard in which the coxswain of the steam launch Yue Sang, was summoned for using the Tung Wah private wharf. Mr. Leo D'Almada defended, and his Worship discharged defendant with a caution not to use private wharves in future.

Embezzlement Charge.
A charge of embezzlement of \$340 was brought against a Chinese, before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning. The defendant's employer is the complainant. Defendant is being defended by Mr. F. X. D'Almada, and the case was adjourned, bail of \$500 being allowed.

of strong resentment against what they consider is only an attempt to set us fighting among ourselves so that the reactionaries may be able to wash their hands of responsibility before the world. Oh why should England feel afraid to do the right thing, for if she only did as she did for the Bore the North East corner would give no trouble whatever. —Enclosing my card,
Yours etc.,
M. N.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1917.

BUSINESS EXPANSION.

The Sun Company's Petition.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) a petition was made by the Sun Company, Ltd., of Hongkong, to extend the objects of the Company as set out in its Memorandum of Association.

Mr. Eidon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, appeared for the applicants, and said that, at his Lordship's doubtless knew, the Company carried on a very extensive business both in Hongkong and in Canton as universal providers. The order they were seeking for was an order that was entirely covered by an order already made by his Lordship in a similar case in January last year, in the case of the Wing On Company, which was also a company of universal providers. Therefore he thought it would be unnecessary to quote any authority to his Lordship other than the order his Lordship had made, as he thought his case was even stronger than the case his Lordship had already heard. The Memorandum of Association of the Wing On Company was similar to that of the Sun Company. The petition set out all the relevant facts, and his Lordship would see that there was no opposition, although full notice had been given to the shareholders. The Company had its registered office in Hongkong and its capital was \$2,500,000 divided into \$25,000 shares of \$100 each.

Mr. Potter said that the Company wished to extend its Articles to cover insurance business, shipping, banking, and the business of theatre proprietors. He admitted that the extension sought covered a wide scope of business, but he pointed out that modern universal providers all had refreshment rooms and some had added cinematograph entertainments.

His Lordship granted the petition.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Dr. Sun Appointed Chief Generalissimo.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 2 as follows:—

As the new regulations for the Military Government had been established and passed by the special meeting held on the 31st ult., the parliamentarians in Canton held another special meeting on Saturday last to elect three Generalissimos as Administrators of the Military Government. The meeting was opened at 2 p.m. and ninety-one members were present. They began to cast votes for a Chief Generalissimo of Army and Navy and it was found that there were 84 votes in favour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, four votes in favour of General Tong Kai-yin and two in favour of General Luk Wing-ting, the remaining one being invalid. The speaker therefore declared that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected as Chief Generalissimo of Army and Navy. The meeting voted twice more. At the second time it was found that Luk Wing-ting received 67 votes, Tong Kai-yin 23 votes and Lam Chen-han one vote. On the last vote Tong Kai-yin received 33, Ching Puk-kuang 2, Li Lish-kwan and Tam Hoo-ming one vote each. Consequently Luk Wing-ting and Tong Kai-yin were declared to be elected as Generalissimos. After the meeting was closed, the two Speakers went to Whampoa Garden in Company with about seventy or eighty M.P.'s to call on Dr. Sun Yat-sen and presented him with the Generalissimo's diploma and seals.

A telegram has been received from Peking stating that the President has issued a Mandate to appoint Li Yin-hon to act as Civil Governor of Canton. It is evident that the Tachun had telegraphically reported to Peking that Chai Hing-lan had left Canton and requested that Li Yin-hon be appointed his successor.

The Tachun has telegraphed to the President and all Provincial

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

Band Night at North Point.

A very large crowd promenaded the waterfront in the vicinity of North Point on the occasion of the second band performance of the season on Saturday night. As usual, the Tramway Company illuminated the bandstand and provided sitting accommodation, and a good service of cars. A little innovation was present in the shape of a buffet where light refreshments were supplied. The Police Reserve Band provided most enjoyable selections, which were heartily appreciated. The weather was ideal for an *à fresco* function. Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve), was present and, aided by an efficient staff, directed the traffic admirably. The Band's programme was as follows:—

March—"The Booster."
Overture—"La Lys d'Or."
Valse—"Night of Gladness."
Selection—"Jack and Tommy's Tune."
Intermezzo—"Stepping Stones."
Valse—"Smiles, then Kisses."
March—"H.K.P.B."
"God Save the King."

Electric Company Prosecution.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing electric current and also with erecting an additional installation without permission from the Electric Company. Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared to defend one of the men, and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$100 each.

Authorities stating that he bears no responsibility for the actions, present or future, of the Parliament in Canton.

The twenty battalions of the Civil Governor's bodyguards were taken over by the Tachun on the 1st inst. Some Commanders were arrested on account of resistance to orders.

JAPAN'S PART.

(Continued from Page 5.)

nothing up his sleeve, pulls out half-a-dozen bowls of water from his right sleeve, white rabbits out of his left, and then finds an egg in the hair of a gentleman in the audience. Japan has been doing very much like that. She says, "What do you want? Guns, are! Rifles? All right, here you are—rifles, complete and in excellent condition." What is more, they had Russian mechanism, so that the troops did not have to learn how to use a strange kind of rifle! And the Japanese said to Russia, when they gave them all these guns, "You want something to take them home in. You had better take them in this battleship and two cruisers—and you need not return them." The Russian looked at these ships and said, "We have seen something like this before." Of course, they were Russian vessels, taken from Russia twelve years ago, and the arms were Russian arms. That has never occurred before for a nation to hand back arms which she had taken from another in a previous war. A Russian officer informed me that he was quite sure the rifles had never been so clean while in the possession of the Russian army as they were after their eleven years' stay in Japan. That is a great thing Japan did for Russia, and Japan has done great things for other Allies. Moreover, what she has done for one has been done for the others, because we stand or fall together, a band of brothers. What Japan has done for Russia, and what she has done for us she did for France, for Italy, and all the Allies. You remember how Admiral von Spee destroyed our fine cruisers, the *Mommoth* and the *Good Hope*, which went down with all hands, including gallant Rear-Admiral Craddock; and you remember how von Spee was finished off at the Falkland Islands. How did von Spee get there; that is, just where Sir Doveston Sturges wanted to have him? In this case the birds were beaten towards the guns by the *beaters*, and the

beaters were the Japanese Navy. They beat von Spee's squadron up to our guns and then, like good sportsmen, stood aside and said, "Your birds, sir!" You are aware of the work of the Japanese flotilla in the Mediterranean. In the South Atlantic there is another Japanese destroyer flotilla, and the Japanese Navy is in fact coming into the war hammer and tongs. Yet Japan has done something more wonderful than anything I have so far referred to, something so fantastic that it is almost like a fairy tale. Japan has lent us money—£40,000,000 sterling, and she is lending France £20,000,000. This is the most cheering omen that the war has produced. We are going to win the war. I do not know when, and I do not know how, because my name is not Hilaire Belloc, but I can tell you this, that win we shall. How do I know this? I know it is this way: I know a great deal of some of the people who rule the destinies of Japan. They have the advantage over the Elder statesmen who have passed away, in that they were born in the era of railways, the wireless telegraph, and constitutional government. They have not to learn of these things as inventions from the "nether world." The were brought up amongst them. It is likely that they would make mistakes more than their predecessors. No; it is less likely. After years of poverty Japan has lent her wealth to the Allies. Does it not strike you that they do that knowing that their money is absolutely safe? Do you think that now, being in possession of this unexpected wealth, they are going to bank it with a firm that is likely to fail? No; as the poet says, "I do not think!" They know that we shall win, and they know as better than we know ourselves. I for one am quite content to pin my faith to the opinion of those wise, clever, capable, and efficient people who are proving themselves to be our good and true Allies.

Mr. Dier's lecture was much appreciated, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Miller McQuinn.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

London, Sept. 1.
Reuter publishes a statement by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, regarding references in President Wilson's reply to the Pope to economic leagues.

Lord Robert Cecil says that there does not appear to be anything inconsistent between the Note and the economic policy of the Allies as declared in the Paris Conference resolutions. The latter are purely defensive and unaggressive, and they aimed at the necessity of restoring the economic life of the Allies after the war and protecting themselves against an aggressive, military and commercial policy which might then be pursued by our enemies. Germany's scheme for driving her allies into a Central European block shows that such a policy is a real danger.

Continuing, Lord Cecil said: "We hold that in this struggle, economic considerations are as vital as purely military and naval measures. We have to maintain and foster the economic strength of those who are fighting the Central Powers, quite as much as we have to organise our armies and our navies. We believe, also, that we are right in attacking the economic strength of our enemies with every legitimate weapon and that it is why we rejoice at the vigorous policy the United States is pursuing regarding exports and other matters. Depend upon it, there is no more potent weapon with which to bring home to Germany the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war does not pay, even in the strictest commercial sense. The Germans forgot, that, in the pursuit of their militarist policy and their contempt of all international law and the rights of non-combatants and neutrals, they have arrayed against themselves forces whose commercial and financial resources are immeasurably greater than their own, and hardly a week passes without some indication that even those nations still remaining neutral are getting to the end of their patience. It is scarcely extravagant to say that if the war continues many months longer the Central Empires will find that, literally, the whole of the rest of the world arrayed in arms against them, and that state of things gives rise to two observations: First it shows that in the modern world, military force is not everything, and even if the Germans were really successful and the Kaiser and his Generals boast, Germany's future would still be increasingly dark. The second, and more hopeful observation, indicates perhaps, the real solution of the greatest world problem to-day, namely: How can we take precautions to prevent future war? The great difficulty of all the schemes of leagues of nations and such like has been to find the sanction against nations determined to break the peace. I do not wish now to discuss at length the difficulties of joint armed action, but everyone who has studied the question knows that they are very great. It may be, however, that a league of nations, properly furnished with the machinery for enforcing a financial, commercial and economic isolation of a nation determined to force its will upon the world by mere violence, would be a real safeguard for the peace of the world. In any case that subject may well be studied by those sincerely anxious to end the present system of international anarchy."

FRENCH POLITICAL SENSATION.

Paris, Sept. 1.
M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

London, Sept. 1.
The resignation of M. Malvy is the culmination of a sensational affair which originated in the arrest of M. Almeyre, the editor of a pacifist newspaper called the "Bonnet Rouge," published in Paris, on a charge of receiving a big cheque, supposed to have come from Germany.

M. Almeyre, who was a friend of M. Malvy, was found strangled in prison, apparently having committed suicide.
Already several officials have been dismissed in connection with the affair.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

London, Aug. 31.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Belgian military source that the Belgian Army is much stronger and better equipped than at the beginning of the war. The front held by the Belgians is from Nieupoort to Boeshahe, a distance of twenty miles. The Belgians have participated, with great effect, in much fighting and their endurance is specially praiseworthy, and notwithstanding their mental suffering through the absence of home news, an excellent spirit prevails. The King and Queen being present and giving active help is a great encouragement to the troops.

London, Sept. 1.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy heavily bombarded the recently captured positions eastward of Hamcourt and eastward of Epheyl and also our lines eastward of Gouzeaucourt. Strong enemy forces attacked and forced us to evacuate an isolated knoll northward of Gillefont Farm. We repulsed attacks eastward of Gouzeaucourt. Enemy raiders entered a post eastward of Oost-taverne.

London, Sept. 1.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The weather is unsettled. The enemy artillery is active to the south of Lens and in the neighbourhood of the coast.

THE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 1.
The "Times" correspondent at Italian Headquarters reveals the full story of the Second Army's six days' battle and the conquest of the Bainsizza plateau. The crossing of the Isonzo was brilliantly conceived and executed. The swift flowing river, in a 60 feet deep gorge, practised like a moat, the Austrian positions. The bridging began on the night of August 15th and before dawn fourteen bridges had been constructed at likely crossings. They were protected by very strong machinegun redoubts; consequently the steepest parts were selected, the pontons being let down by ropes. After the troops had crossed the next difficulty was the assaulting of a line of concrete, used as machinegun posts on the steep slopes. Jelenik ridge held out for two days, and later, the Italians on the south, turned the line, whereupon the bewildered "rot" began. The enemy shell fire grew wild as the battle movement developed. The Italians on the north tableland attacked on the valley of Rohot and broke through the enemy's line at Rutars and Caacatera, pushing on to Kobelk. Since the fall of Monte Santo the Second Army has been used more in deploying, as in old time warfare, across ground without trenches.

Great difficulties are being experienced owing to the shortage of water at Bainsizza, where the enemy has polluted the wells.
London, Sept. 1.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Cadorna congratulating him on his "great successes."

General Cadorna has replied with a confident assurance of future victory.
London, Sept. 1.
A wireless Austrian official message dated Aug. 30 states: Two strong Italian attacks north-west of Kal were broken down. We repulsed massed attacks near Podlezmadoni and Britof. The Italians entered trenches on Monte San Gabriele but our counter thrust drove them out. Our prisoners are now 10,000. Enemy airmen have twice bombed Trieste during the past 48 hours.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 31.
An official despatch from East Africa states that the British and the Belgians in the northern area, have cleared the country between the Ruvu and Ulanga rivers. They drove the Germans to the south of the Ulanga. The enemy has broken out of Opepos and is making for Mahembe. We are pursuing him. We have occupied Tunduru.

FRENCH LINER IN COLLISION.

Marseilles, Sept. 1.
The French liner "Natal" collided with another steamer on August 30th. Five hundred and twenty people were picked up and brought to Marseilles.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

Odessa, Aug. 31.
The latest Rumanian communications show that a furious resistance is being offered to the enemy's violent attacks in the region of Oltuz and Okno valleys, and the Sereth and Putna, often with favourable results for the Russo-Rumanians. Very heavy losses are reciprocal. Rumanian circles are generally optimistic and hope of saving Moldavia with Russian assistance. The Rumanian Government is adopting prudent measures with regard to the transference of the Royal Family and the seat of the Government to Kheron.

London, Sept. 1.
A French Eastern communique states that Bulgarian attacks at Serkadlegen were repulsed partly by counter-attacks.
The Serbians attacked in the mountainous regions to the west of Nonte penetrating the enemy's first position and capturing a few prisoners.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Sept. 1.
The Countess Torby, the wife of the ex-Grand Duke Michael, in a stirring article in the "Daily Telegraph" appeals to the warrior Cosacks to defend holy Russia, to meet the foe within, and to beat back the foe at the gates.
Petrograd, Sept. 1.
The Social Democratic Congress opens to-day with the object of uniting all sections and parties.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.
General Korniloff, owing to the recent defections of the Russians on the Rumanian front, has urgently requested M. Kerensky to enforce the disciplinary measures mentioned by him (General Korniloff) at the Moscow Conference.
Petrograd, Sept. 1.
M. Savinkoff, the Acting Minister of War, has withdrawn his resignation and states that he will deal immediately with the matter of reorganisation behind the lines.

THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RIGA.

London, Sept. 1.
The appearance of German warships in the Gulf of Riga was not unexpected and is probably the prelude to a repetition of the combined land and sea operations which so egregiously failed in 1915, when the British submarines carried out their brilliant exploits. The present demonstration of the Russian Fleet offers a tempting opportunity to bring off a spectacular coup.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

London, Sept. 1.
The French newspapers endorse President Wilson's Note, although there is some dissent on the view that the German people should be entirely dissociated from the aims of the Government.
German comment is mostly respectful at what are called outside hints regarding how Germany should be governed.

BIG FIRE AT KAZAN.

Petrograd, Sept. 1.
The victims of the fire at Kazan number several thousands killed and injured.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 1.
In view of the failure of the London Inter-Allied Socialist Conference the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool has agreed that the Conference at Stockholm at present could not be successful and recommends that the first step be to secure general agreement among the workers of Allied nations and is arranging a congress for that purpose. The Committee emphasises the hope that the Government will not refuse passports to delegates.

CANADIAN AGITATOR ARRESTED.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.
Elie La Lumbiere, an anti-conscription agitator, has been arrested and charged with making an attempt to dynamite the residence of Lord Atholstan.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

New York, Aug. 31.
Silver has soared to 90. There is a continued heavy demand and light supplies. The mines are working to their fullest capacity to meet the shortage.
It is reported that the Government has completed arrangements with Panama for the exchange of silver currency for American paper currency, and it is understood that the first shipment represents 600,000 pesos.

COTTON MARKET DISTURBANCE.

London, Aug. 31.
The "Times" Manchester correspondent reports that the restriction on Egyptian cotton came as a staggering blow in Lancashire. The proposal is too serious to regard with equanimity, and it may be taken for granted that Lancashire will fight most vigorously against the restrictions.

REGULATING BUTTER PRICES.

London, Sept. 1.
The Food Controller prescribes that after Sept. 3, no butter shall be sold by the importer or maker above the fixed maximum price. Any person other than the importer or maker shall not sell butter at a profit exceeding 7s. 6d. a hundredweight. Retailers' profit is limited to 2s. 6d. First-hand prices are Australian 90s, New Zealand 92s.

AMERICAN SHIPPING CONTROL.

Washington, Aug. 31.
The Shipping Board has asked Congress for an additional \$915,000 for the commandeering of materials and plants for naval purposes.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Washington, Aug. 31.
The Wheat Committee has unanimously decided to make the price of No. 1 Northern Spring wheat 220 cents per bushel, with a view to stabilising the markets and keeping down the prices of flour and bread.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES; B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEO.

CHINA LIGHT & P.N.

PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

GREEN ISLANDS.

H. K. ELECTRICS.

H. K. ICE CO.

ROPE.

STEEL FOUNDRIES.

TRAMS, PEAK, OLD.

TRAMS, PEAK, NEW.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

Wm. POWELLS.

MORNING POSTS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/1	3-34
Demand	3-34
30 d/s	3-34
40 d/s	3-34
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	129
1/1 Japan	141
1/1 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/1 San Francisco	72 1/2
1/1 Java	172
1/1 Marks	Nom.
1/1 France	420
Demand, Paris	420 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3 1/4
4 m/s. L/C	3 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	73 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	434
6 m/s. France	439
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	72 1/2
1/1 Bombay	Nom.
1/1 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	144 1/2
Demand, Singapore	129
On Haiphong	5 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	5 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	5 1/4
Sovereign	85 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	38.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	46

SUBSIDIA COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. places	11 1/2
Chinese	10	11 1/2
Hongkong	20 cts. places	11 1/2
Hongkong	10	11 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (24 Paid up) - France (\$5,000,000)

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, AND SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

S. Chester Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
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12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

12.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. 5.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

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12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

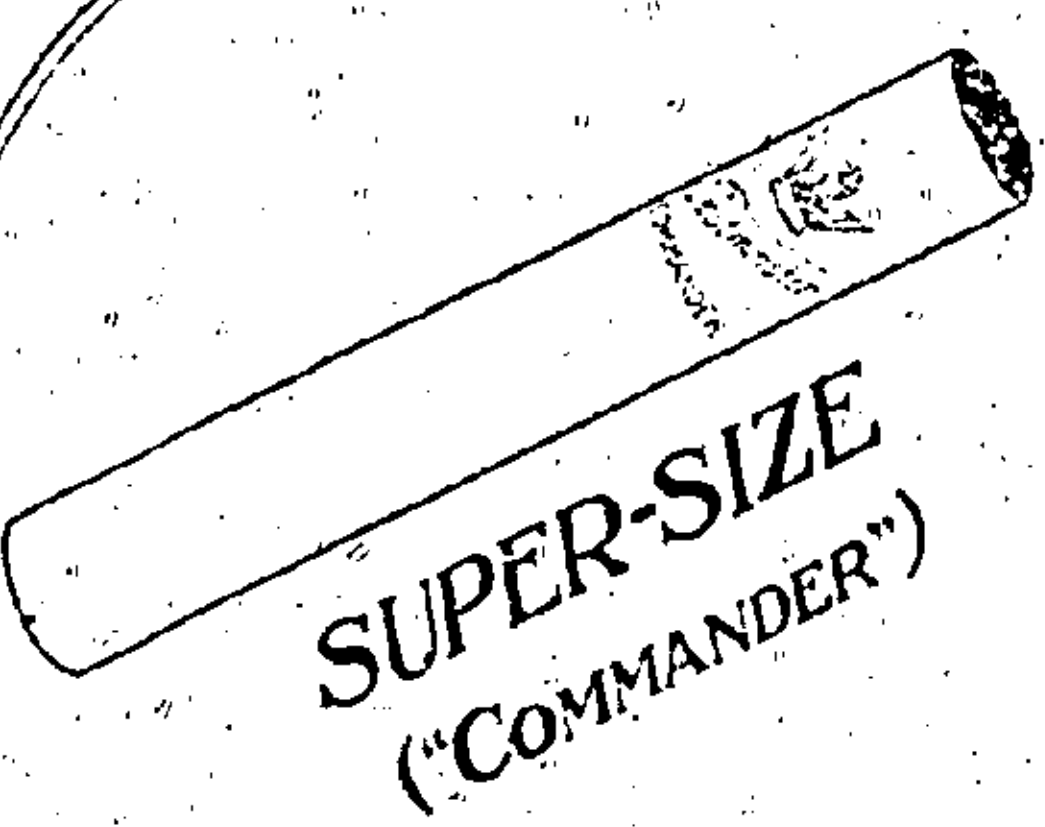
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

"COMMANDER"



"Commander" is not only superior in size—but also in quality

Conveniently packed:—
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet
and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin



Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Suen and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.
DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 400 & 401

SLASHED HER PORTRAIT.

Dramatic Scene Outside County Court.

A strange scene followed an action in West London County Court recently, when judgment was given against Miss Gaby Deslys, the well-known dancer; for payment of 20 guineas, the price of her portrait in oils.

Miss Deslys's car was outside the court, and the portrait was brought out in order that it might be placed in the vehicle.

When she caught sight of it, the dancer turned to someone standing near, and, borrowing a penknife, opened it and made a dash for the canvas. Efforts to restrain her were made by Mr. Harry Piller (her dancing partner) and others, but before anyone could intervene effectively Miss Deslys slashed at the hanging picture with the knife and tore the canvas from the frame.

She then threw the knife to the ground, exclaiming dramatically, "That is what I think of the picture."

The action was brought by Benjamin Olchanetzky, an American citizen, trading as the Filmograph Studios, Wardour Street. His claim was based on the ground that the dancer had ordered the portrait, but this Miss Deslys denied, and said plainly that she had not ordered it. She had refused it, because in her opinion it was not a good portrait of herself.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 3d, 10h, 31m.—Warning to Hongkong, Manila, Coast Ports, etc. Typhoon in East 16° N. Long. 112° E. moving W. at 5 to 12 miles per hour.

September 3d, 10h, 31m.—No returns from Japan and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly over Formosa and the China and Annam coasts; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south-east of Japan. The typhoon is situated near the Paracels, moving westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.99 inches against an average of 66.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. & S.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, generally showery.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.	as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

September 3, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Baromet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.73	81	98	sw	1.0	
Nemuro	5a	29.74	80	100	sw	2.0	
Hakodate	5a	29.74	83	85	n	2.0	
Kochi	5a	29.70	85	83	sw	0.0	
Nagasaki	5a	29.69	89	100	sw	1.0	
Kagoshima	5a	29.69	81	84	sw	0.0	
Naha	5a	29.69	79	79	sw	0.0	
Shimonoseki	5a	29.71	77	77	ene	2.0	
Yokohama	5a	29.67	80	91	sw	1.0	
Osaka	5a	29.63	82	81	e	4.0	
Kobe	5a	29.61	81	94	e	4.0	
Wuchow	9a	29.61	81	94	e	4.0	
Kashoh	7a	29.61	79	92	sw	2.0	
Phu Lien	7a	29.54	77	sw	4.0		
Tourane	7a	29.59	77	89	sw	2.0	
C. St. J.	7a	29.59	77	89	sw	2.0	
Agazi	7a	29.59	75	94	sw	0.0	
Dagupan	7a	29.74	77	91	sw	2.0	
Legaspi	7a	29.74	77	91	sw	2.0	
Tacloban	7a	29.74	77	91	sw	2.0	
Hollo	7a	29.74	77	91	sw	2.0	
Guam	420	29.86	72	sw	1.0		
Lanau	6	29.72	78	94	sw	6.0	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 3, 1917.

1 Baromet. reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, 5 blue sky, a detached cloud, 6 drizzling rain, 7 fog, 8 gloomy, 9 hail, 10 lightning, 11 overcast, 12 passing showers, 13 squally, 14 rain, 15 snow, 16 thunder, 17 visibility, 18 dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date.	On date.
Baromet.	29.63	29.53
Temperature	85	82
Humidity	68	81
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Force	4	4
Weather	0	0
Wetness	0.00	0.00
Wetness on the ground	0.00	0.00
Wetness on the roof	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd Sept. to 9th Sept.

High Water	Low Water
Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon. 9h 10m	Mon. 11h 10m
Tues. 10h 10m	Tues. 12h 10m
Wed. 11h 10m	Wed. 1h 10m
Thurs. 12h 10m	Thurs. 2h 10m
Fri. 1h 10m	Fri. 3h 10m
Sat. 2h 10m	Sat. 4h 10m
Sun. 3h 10m	Sun. 5h 10m

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE LAST NIGHTS.

J. R. WILLADSEN presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

TO-NIGHT

"UNDER COVER."

TUESDAY, 4th.

"JERRY."

WEDNESDAY, 5th.

"SUNDAY."

THURSDAY, 6th.

"PAID IN FULL" & VAUDEVILLE.

CURTAIN RISES AT 9.15 P.M. PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 4th September, 1917.

Pathe's Great Film D'Art

"THE DOUBLE IMAGE."

(in 4 parts).

Featuring Mdlle Napuskska

A Masterpiece of Cinema Production.

PATHE'S BRITISH AMERICAN & FRENCH GAZETTES

and

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

8) cases Assorted provision and table fruits.

3 cases Crystal stone.

3 do. Tin foil.

1 do. Handkerchiefs.

1 do. "Shoes."

1 Geyser.

Also

1 Milner's Safe (on view at the office of Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co.)

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1917.

at 12 o'clock (NOON)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamship "Shiu Hing"

Length 122 feet.

Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.

Depth 8 feet.

Net Tonnage 176.

Gross Tonnage 234.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

8) cases Assorted provision and table fruits.

3 cases Crystal stone.

3 do. Tin foil.

1 do. Handkerchiefs.

1 do. "Shoes."

1 Geyser.

Also

1 Milner's Safe (on view at the office of Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co.)

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

By Order of the Mortgagees
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON WEDNESDAY

the 12th day of September, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales

Room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1522 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 85 Queen's Road Central. Term 999 years commencing from 26th June 1843. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent about \$14.00. Estimated Area about 935 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSTON STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917.

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,500 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Session 1917-1918.

NOTICE.

THE University re-opens on September 15th.

Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to THE REGISTRAR.